

The Evening Gazette

VOL. XIV.

RENO WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1883.

NO. 119.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SPINNEY

NO. 11 KEARNEY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Treat all Chronic and Special Diseases

YOUNG MEN

WHO MAY BE SUFFERING FROM the effects of youthful follies or indiscretion, will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. DR. SPINNEY will guarantee to forfeit \$50 for every case of Seminal weakness or private disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN

There are many at the age of thirty and sixty who are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation and a weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits a fatty sediment will often be found, and some small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thin milky hue, again changing to a dark and torpid appearance. There are many who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. Dr. S. will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

Office Hours—10 to 4 and 6 to 8. Sundays from 10 to 11 A. M. Consultation Free. Thorough examination and advice.

P. S. For private diseases of short standing, full course of medicines sufficient for a cure, with necessary instructions, will be sent to any address on receipt of Ten Dollars. (Call or address)

DR. SPINNEY & CO.,
No. 11 Kearney Street, San Francisco.
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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

is a never-failing for Nervous Debility, Exhaustion of Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Impotency, Paralysis, and all the ailments of the system. It is a powerful restorative, and will cure all the ailments of the system. It is a powerful restorative, and will cure all the ailments of the system. It is a powerful restorative, and will cure all the ailments of the system.

such as Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Nocturnal Emissions, Aversion to Society, Dimness of Vision, Numbness in the Head, the vital fluid passing unobserved in the urine, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and death. DR. MINTIE will agree to forfeit Fifty Dollars for every case of this disease cured by his VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure, or for anything impure or injurious found in it. DR. MINTIE treats all Private Diseases, and will cure all the ailments of the system. It is a powerful restorative, and will cure all the ailments of the system. It is a powerful restorative, and will cure all the ailments of the system.

DR. MINTIE'S DANDELION PILLS
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WE,

THE UNDERSIGNED DRUGGISTS take pleasure in certifying that we have sold

WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY

For many years, and know it to be one of the oldest, as well as one of the most

RELIABLE PREPARATIONS

in the market for the cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, AND THROAT AND LUNG COMPLAINTS.

We know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and do not hesitate to recommend it. June, 1882.

John F. Myers, Reno, Nev.
Thomas Woodliff, Virginia City, Nev.
A. Lenhart, Virginia City, Nev.
H. H. Brock, Gold Hill, Nev.
A. B. Waller, Tuscarora, Nev.
W. F. Sterner, Winnemucca, Nev.
Fred. Von Nordsee, Austin, Nev.
G. R. Alexander, Pioche, Nev.
R. M. King, Grantsville, Nev.
T. B. Reisdollar, Grantsville, Nev.
A. W. Gordon & Co., Cherry Creek, Nev.

M. Webster of Virginia City writes:

"It appears to give general satisfaction among my customers, and I do not hesitate to recommend it."

R. M. King of Grantsville writes:

"I have always kept it in stock. It has a few very warm friends who know its value."

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FACTS AND NEWS.

There was a \$20,000 fire at Moore's Flat, Nevada county, Sunday morning.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Company will build a \$500,000 hotel at Portland.

Colonel V. K. Hart, commanding at Fort McKinney, Wyoming, died suddenly at that post Sunday.

The Chinese at Red Bluff, Tehama and Vina chartered a special train to visit the joss-house at Chico.

The body of a man named Degnet was washed on the beach by the waves at Santa Barbara. It is a case of suicide.

H. Crittenden, formerly of St. Louis, a capitalist, and father of Mrs. M. S. Severance and Mrs. Timothy Hopkins, of San Francisco, died at San Bernardino Sunday morning.

Edward Griffin, the miner who was buried in a lead mine at Bingham, Utah, on Saturday, rescued Monday morning. The miners drifted sixty feet and rescued him after being imprisoned forty-eight hours. He was not injured.

The chain of circumstantial evidence is tightening around Dorsey and Patterson, on trial in Nevada City for the Cummings murder. Their residence in the vicinity of the place where the robbery and murder were committed has been proven by a number of witnesses.

Wm. Crocker, a young man arrested for an attempt to burglarize a house in San Jose, in which a dozen sweet girl pupils of the Normal school were boarding, has been discharged. From the mysterious manner in which the San Jose papers discuss the case, it is judged that William's burglarious intentions had an anatomical tendency; that is, he was endeavoring to appropriate the heart of one of the girls, and the young lady was not averse to the theft.

The Riverside Press sums up the damage by frost in that region: The orange crop is slightly damaged; the lemon crop is seriously damaged, and the lime crop is ruined. Small trees are seriously hurt in places, while large orange trees are not hurt at all, and large lemon trees are hurt but little.

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Reno Evening Gazette

Published every evening, except Sunday.
R. L. FULTON, PROPRIETOR.
ALLEN C. BRAGG, BUSINESS MANAGER.
 RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
 Daily, one year (by mail) \$4.00
 Weekly, one year (by mail) 2.00
 Daily delivered by carrier to any part of Reno (per week) 25
 RATES OF ADVERTISING:
 Daily, one square for one month \$2.50
 Weekly, one square for one month 1.00
 The above rates include both legal and commercial work.
 Wednesday, February 21, 1888.

RENO AS A MILITARY POST.

The Government military authorities have about decided to abandon forts Bihwell, McDermitt, Halleck, Gaston and Harney, and centralize the troops now at these posts at some point on the railroad. Orders have been issued at Washington to abandon the Halleck garrison at an early day, and an effort is being made for the establishment of a ten company post at this point. There can be no doubt but that Reno is the most available point on the line of the road for a central military station. It is absolutely necessary for the Government to keep up a garrison between Salt Lake and the Pacific coast. General Sherman has very recently recommended that forts McDermitt, Bidwell and Gaston be abandoned, making at least six companies to be provided for in the near future. There are several points near town well adapted for such a purpose. Hay, grain, vegetables, and forage of all descriptions are cheap here, and a post could be kept up at or near this place at much less expense than at any other point on the road. Troops could be dispatched to points east, west, north or south, and reach the scene of any Indian outbreak as quickly as from any other station. The markets here are good, in fact, better than anywhere else in the State. Beef is abundant and cheap, and the officers and soldiers would be greatly benefited in many ways by being stationed at this place, and they could enjoy more of the comforts of life than at posts on the frontier. Their children would have educational advantages here, not obtainable at any other point within the boundaries of this military district. While the officers would be in a condition to educate their children and give their families the comforts of a quiet home, the interest of the Government would be as well, or better, protected as they now are. We believe if the proper authorities would give the subject attention they would soon become convinced that a post at Reno would give general satisfaction and save the Government many thousand dollars. It would not be out of place for our citizens to make an effort to secure a location and place it at the disposal of the proper authorities.

WITNESS AND WISDOM.

The part taken by several Senators in the discussion of Senator Marker's bill, providing for the reclamation of desert land was, when it was before the Committee of the Whole on Monday, not calculated to mark them as particularly bright lights in Legislative matters. Several amendments that were offered carried no weight or had no significance further than to stamp the authors of them as trifling and reckless law-makers—not willing to give a great and important question the consideration any bill introduced by a fellow Senator is entitled to. Messrs. Hobart and Westfield are well qualified to ridicule any measure not in unison with their ideas, and they do not seem to care a jot for the opinion of others. Whether this method of considering important measures is calculated to subvert the best interests of the State or not, they themselves are perhaps well able to judge.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
 —The tariff bill passed the Senate last night.
 —The Ohio river at Cincinnati is falling at the rate of one inch an hour.
 —It is now said that the loss of cattle on Western ranges by storms will not exceed one percent.
 —Capt. Bogardus and Dr. Carver have completed arrangements for a great shooting match.
 —A Kansas City lawyer, named Frank B. Hoff, has levanted with \$15,000 belonging to clients.
 —Charles Brun has declined to be Minister of Naval Affairs, and Berthelot of Instruction of France.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
A Mean Landlord—An Old Man and Wife Driven to Death for Eight Dollars.
 BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.
 A ghastly discovery was made here in a house on West Pratt street. Isadore Ferdinand Flatau and wife, an aged couple, were found dead in bed and a bottle labeled prussic acid, which laid between them, told the sad story. One month ago they rented rooms in the house of George Gallingerst and the latter describes the old man as a peculiar person. He did not pay his rent promptly and last Saturday Gallingerst told him he must either pay up or move. He heard nothing more from either of them until this morning, when becoming alarmed at their long silence and hearing a dog bark furiously in their apartments, he summoned the police. The door was broken down and the dead bodies discovered in a state of decomposition. They had been dead about two days. The following letter, addressed to the Coroner of Baltimore, was found in the death grasp of the old man's hand:
 "Dear Sir:—I consider it my duty to notify you that I and my wife are compelled to commit suicide by taking poison. I arrived here from Richmond, Va., two months ago, and couldn't find any employment, and my means are all exhausted. Gallingerst, my landlord, and his wife, to whom I owe eight dollars rent, treated me last Saturday in such a shameful manner as could be expected only from the very lowest class of Dutchmen, to whom they belong, who have been shipped as paupers to this country. I begged both to give me another weeks time and offered security, but they would not listen to my most earnest request. I hope the few effects I have left will pay our funeral expenses and we wish to be buried together. On a table in my bed-room I leave my watch, four pawnbroker's tickets, etc."
 Gallingerst denies having treated them shabbily. Few things were found in the rooms excepting some old mahogany furniture, several bibles, prayer books and a dictionary.
Huntington's Last Railroad Trade—A Through Line from the Pacific to New Orleans.
 WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.
 C. P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific Railway came here from New York this morning, getting very anxious about the passage of his bill, which provides for the consolidation of the different lines which form the Southern Pacific from the Pacific ocean to Vermillionville. Huntington, however, has made a purchase within the last few days which may render it necessary for him to ask to have the bill amended. A week or more ago it was rumored that he had purchased Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railway, but this rumor was simply denied by parties interested. It is now certain he not only purchased Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railway, but purchased all of Morgan's steamers and railway property in Louisiana and all the company's railway property in Texas. This property consists of 17 steamers, which now ply between New Orleans and New York and between New Orleans and Texas, Mexico, South America and West Indian ports, and quite a large amount of real estate in New Orleans and Vermillionville, and the controlling interest in four and five hundred miles of railway in Texas. The price agreed upon for this immense property is understood to be in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000. Seven millions of this sum is understood to be for Louisiana property, exclusive of \$4,000,000 assumed mortgage debt. This road from Vermillionville to New Orleans completes Huntington's line from the Pacific to New Orleans.
Demented with Grief.
 BRAIDWOOD, Ill., Feb. 21.
 One of the widows made by the late mine disaster became demented and attempted to throw herself and baby into the pit.
WESTERN TELEGRAMS.
 [ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Nevada Legislation.
 CARSON, Feb. 21.
 The Railroad Consolidation bill was amended by prohibiting consolidation with roads holding a federal franchise, and passed by the Senate. Ayes—Dangbery, Foley, Fox, Gallagher, Hammond, Henderson, Hobart, Kaiser, Marker, McConnell, Parker, Schoelling, Taylor and Westfield. Nays—Dennis, Rockill, Smyth and Williams.
A Terrible Fall.
 LEADVILLE, Feb. 21.
 Jas. Noonan, a miner, fell a distance of 100 feet down the shaft of the Gilt Edge mine in California Gulch, and was instantly killed. The body was terribly mangled.
 —The family of William Buck, living near Corsicana, Texas, were poisoned yesterday by mistaking morphine for quinine. The mother and three children died.

ANOTHER CALAMITY.

Fourteen Children Crushed to Death While Attempting to Escape From a Badly-Constructed School-House.
 NEW YORK, Feb. 20.
 A fire under the stairs on the floor of the school-house attached to the German Roman Catholic Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, on Fourth street, between Avenue A and First street, at 3:15 this afternoon, was the cause of a great calamity. No less than fourteen children lost their lives. Over 700 scholars, mostly children of the poorer classes, ranging from six to eleven years of age, attended the school, and were in the class-room when the alarm of fire was raised. A fearful panic soon followed. The removal of the children on the fourth floor began quietly enough, and was progressing rapidly when the Sister of Charity in charge of the class of girls fainted. Immediately the large class became panic-stricken, and a rush was made for the hallway. On the stairs, which were already crowded, a deadly crush took place. The railing of the stairs was covered with a mass of struggling children, who were precipitated to the floor below, falling in a packed mass, one upon another, from four to five deep. The police and firemen, already summoned, arrived, but their work of rescue was hampered by the frightened children continuing to fall or leap from the stairway, those in front being crowded over the broken balustrade by the children behind still struggling to escape. Six were taken out dead from the bottom. Eight more died immediately after being rescued, making a total of fourteen. A large number of others, who were carried to the neighboring tenements, are reported dying. The excitement, when the news spread, was fearful, and great throngs of people blocked the streets surrounding the school. Many of the children are missing. A survey shows that every rule and precaution for safety in the school had been disregarded. On the four floors were nine class-rooms, opening into two hallways, with stairs running east and west, reaching either end of the building. Through the class-rooms access can be had to either stairway, but the halls and stairs are separated. In nearly every room the doors open inward, and there is only one door in each room for egress for from thirty to eighty children. The doors are only two and a half feet wide. The stairways are likewise narrow, and at the top of the highest flight there stood a wooden gate not easily moved. Actual measurement showed that the inward opening door came within eleven inches of the end of the nearest benches—hardly room enough to squeeze through. The backs of the benches were within twenty-four inches of the rear wall, and the stove blocked all progress at the junction of the passageway and the center aisle. Six dead girls, from seven to ten years of age, were taken out and carried into the church, and attempts to resuscitate them were made. Mothers forcing their way in, despite a large force of police, filled the sacred building with pitiful cries. The policemen and monks turned away, dazed at the spectacle. Conveyances arrived, and the bodies were taken up by the officers in their arms and carried out. A clamorous, shrieking, moaning throng of women, with uplifted hands and streaming eyes, followed. Mothers, upon finding their missing children living, fell upon their knees in the mud and snow and gave thanks. In the station-house frantic shrieks proclaimed the identification of each little dead one.
 NEW YORK, Feb. 21.
 The coroner this morning selected a jury to investigate the causes of the fatal school disaster yesterday. Crowds to-day visited the place and discussed the terrible affair. Many were loud in denunciation of the clergymen in permitting the staircase, which they say had been in frail condition for some time past, to remain without being properly strengthened. Those injured will recover. The bodies of the dead children will be brought to the church of the Most Holy Redeemer to-morrow morning, when funeral services will be conducted. The church will be draped in mourning. The bodies have been enclosed in neat rosewood caskets bearing on silver plates the names and ages of the little unfortunates. It is thought they are all to be interred in Calvary cemetery.
Stock Losses in Texas.
 SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Feb. 20.
 The recent blizzard caused heavy losses in cattle in the country south and southwest of here, and also caused losses of sheep in several counties to the amount of fully ten per cent., and many lambs are lost, as ewes are very weak and furnished little nourishment. Stockmen think many more animals will die from weakness and cold.
A State Prison Revolt.
 SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 21.
 The 28 men who revolted this morning, when locked up, were cheered by the other men. The locked-up men claim that the work is too hard.

"Glad News for the Unfortunate."
 "Henry's Specific" will cure nervous debility, impotence, and all weakness of the generative organs. Thousands are stored to health by this remedy who had tried every known means. It stops the unnatural drain upon the system that destroys body and mind. Acts specifically on the reproductive organs, giving strength and tone. Place perfect confidence in this greatest of all "Remedial Agents." Sent by mail securely sealed with advice on receipt of money. Price, one dollar. Six packages, five dollars.
 WHEELER & CO.,
 140 East 27th street, New York City.
A Card.
 To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Laman, Station D, New York City.
Ichiban doubled in size is the largest Japanese sale exhibition in the world. Hatstick & Fletcher export their printing inks to Japan, receive Japanese goods in return, pay for their advertisements with printing ink, and this is why Ichiban exists on low prices. Logical, isn't it? Wholesale and retail. Goods for every branch of country and retail trade.
 Though pure and simple, and so mild it might be used by any child, yet SOZODON is so swift and sure that mouth and teeth with wondrous speed.
 From tartar and from taint are freed Till they become sweet, white and pure.
 SOZODON.
Wanted.
 On salary or commission, reliable agents to call on for Tunnison's Malt and Charts; no capital required; outfit free; expenses paid; for particulars address John Dixon, 408 Tenth street, Sacramento, Cal.
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, whooping cough, croup, influenza, consumption and all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. Fifty cents and \$1 a bottle. feb20-d&w-13
Persian Syrup cures dyspepsia, general debility, liver complaint, boils, humors, chronic diarrhoea, nervous affections, female complaints and all diseases originating in a bad state of blood. feb20-d&w-13
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
 A VALUABLE NERVE TONIC. Dr. C. C. Olinde, of Milwaukee, Wis., says: "I have used it in my practice ten years, and consider it a valuable nerve tonic." feb12-1w
 More universally recommended than any proprietary medicine made. A sure and reliable tonic, Brown's Iron Bitters. feb12-1w
Time and Expense Saved.
 Hard work is the cause of liver attacks which may end in dangerous illness. Parker's Ginger Tonic keeps the liver and kidneys active, and by preventing the attack saves sickness, time and expense.—Detroit Press. 13m
Uruses and Patent Medicines.
 Of every description sold cheap by John F. Myers, Virginia street, next to Barnett's.
 For cheap Drugs, Toilet Articles, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, etc., call at John Myers' Drug Store, Virginia street, next to Barnett's. feb12-1w
 The finest brand of Kelly's celebrated Key West Cigars are to be had at John F. Myers' Drug store on Virginia street, next to Barnett's. feb12-1w
SHILOH'S CURE WILL immediately relieve croup, whooping cough and bronchitis. Sold by Osburn & Shoemaker.
 A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by Osburn & Shoemaker.
 THE REV. GEO. H. TRAYER of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE. Sold by Osburn & Shoemaker."
 SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—A positive cure for catarrh, diphtheria and canker mouth. Sold by Osburn & Shoemaker.
 ARE YOU MADE MISERABLE by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, yellow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Sold by Osburn & Shoemaker.
 WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's cure will give immediate relief? Price 10 cents, 50 cents and \$1. Sold by Osburn & Shoemaker.
 "HACKMETACK," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Osburn & Shoemaker.
 FOR DYSPEPSIA and liver complaint, you had better get Shiloh's cure, on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold by Osburn & Shoemaker.
 Premature grayness avoid by using Parker's Hair Balm, distinguished for its cleanliness and perfume. 14dm
THIS WELL KNOWN AND VERY POPULAR HOTEL has just received a thorough overhauling and is now in better condition than ever before. All wants promptly attended to. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Good breakfast. Lunch of 12 o'clock. QUINCY AND SUSANVILLE STAGE OFFICE.
ALL TRAINS STOP JUST OPPOSITE THE HOTEL THIRTY MINUTES REGISTER AT THE ARCADE HOTEL, RENO, NEV.
ARCADE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
G. LEWIS, LESSEE

FIFTY CENTS PER WEEK
 All Classes of Legitimate Advertisements Not Exceeding Six Lines Inserted in this Column for Fifty Cents Per Week.
A \$10 Bargain.
 YOU CAN buy a folding top Singer machine in perfect order for \$10 at Knowles & Bainbridge. feb20tf
A New Piano.
 BROOKINS has a new B. F. Baker piano of the best make and finish. Call and see it. feb20tf C. J. BROOKINS.
For Sale.
 THE fine building lately occupied by the Nevada & Oregon Railroad Company's engine. Inquire of F. M. Payne. feb20tf
Nice House For Sale.
 A NICE house to be sold cheap. Apply at once to F. J. Toll. feb20tf
Dr. J. J. Leonard
 WILL be at his office during the present week. Parties requiring dental services should call as soon as possible and make the necessary arrangements. feb19-1w
Fresh Tamarinds.
 FRESH white dates, fresh white figs, fresh oranges and lemons at Brookins'. feb19-1w
For Sale or Rent:
 NINE-room house. Inquire at this office. feb19-1w
A Good Girl
 TO wait on table can find steady employment at the Lake House. feb19-1w
To Rent.
 FURNISHED lodging room; near business. Inquire at this office. feb19-1w
For Rent:
 HOUSE with 5 hard-finished rooms; also house with 5 hard-finished rooms; desirable location; inquire of A. Adam, Fourth St. feb19-2w
Girl Wanted.
 GOOD girl to do housework can find steady employment by applying at Barnett's store. feb19-1w
A Bargain.
 FOLDING top Singer machine. In perfect order, for sale cheap by Knowles & Bainbridge. feb19-1w
Fish Market.
 FRESH smelt, salmon, flounder, shell fish and trout; in fact, all kinds of fresh and salt water fish at all times. Leave orders Wednesdays and Fridays. feb19-1w E. C. LEADBETTER.
House and Lot for Sale.
 ON West street; eight rooms, pantry, closets, etc.; good well. Inquire of Rev. G. W. DeLaMatry. jan20tf
Stove Wood.
 WE have fitted up a machine for sawing wood, and are prepared to furnish fuel any length desired. Send in orders. VASHTON MILL & LUMBER CO. feb20tf Wm. Henry, Manager.
Pianos.
 PEOPLE who anticipate buying pianos or organs can do better at C. J. Brookins' than any house on the Pacific Coast. Prices range from \$75 to \$425. Organs from \$75 to \$190. No. 13 Virginia St., Reno, Nev. feb19-1w
Wintermantel's Saloon.
 ON Center street, near the Coast Tavern, has been fitted up with a Parlor Shooting Gallery. All kinds of the best drinks and cigars are served at the favorite resort. Call in. feb19-1w
Fishing Tackle.
 MATT A. Parrott has a full stock of fishing tackle, lines and fly-hooks. Parrott keeps the only first-class sporting emporium in this State. feb19-1w
Accident Insurance.
 C. W. JONES, agent for the Travelers' Acc. Accident Insurance Company, insures against all kinds of accidents. Office in Justice Court-room, Second street, "Journal" building. feb19-1w
Land for Sale.
 A. C. BRAGG of the RENO GAZETTE has A. 100 acres of good agricultural land for sale; five acres improved, one mile from Reno. Pair of horses, harness and a light lumber wagon taken in exchange. feb19-1w
Valentines
 FULL and complete stock of valentines, from the cheapest to the finest work of art, offered at prices never before equalled, at Naby's Bazaar. feb19-1w
Houses for Sale
 I OFFER two dwelling houses with valuable lot adjoining, on Plaza street, opposite Condon & McIntosh's Lumber Yard, for sale cheap for cash, or will take a good quality of grass hay in exchange. feb19-1w J. V. LOGAN, Boca, Cal.
I. FREDRICK.
WATCHMAKER
AND JEWELER
RENO, NEVADA
CHARLES BECKER
COMMERCIAL ROW SALOON
 BEST BEER ON DRAUGHT
 glass, bottle, quarter gallon Connected with the saloon is a
FIRST-CLASS LODGING HOUSE.
 Where good lodgings can be had for 25 cents.
 Live in a call. (j20tf) CHARLES BECKER
THOMAS PRICE
 Chemical Laboratory, Assay Office and Ore Floors,
 324 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
 Terms sent on application. feb19-1w

A. J. CLARK.
FINE GROCERIES
AT A. J. CLARK'S,
UNDER THE GAZETTE OFFICE.
Sierra St., Reno, Nev.
THE CHOICEST OF EVERYTHING
PRICES ARE AS LOW AS THE LOWEST
Goods Received Direct from the East Almost Daily.
Call at My Store and Give Me a Sample Order
=CASH=
Your Best Chance
F. LEVY & BRO.,
 27 and 29 Virginia Street, Reno, Nev., will condense their two stores into one and in order to make room are holding
A GENERAL CLEARANCE SALE
 Go and see how their DRY and FANCY Goods are marked down. Remember that F. Levy & Bro. mean what they advertise. j20d&wtf
BERRY & BOYD
 (Successors to MANNING & BERRY), Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES AND HARDWARE
 Stoves and Tinware, Iron, Steel, Cumberland Coal, Lime, Hair, Plaster, Cement, Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Rakes And all Kinds of Agricultural Implements
AGENTS FOR THE CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS
 —ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF—
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware, Iron Pipe, Roofing and Plumbing.
ALL OUR WORK GUARANTEED
 Special Elements to Cash Buyers.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS
 PAIRS AND TRIOS FOR SALE.
 Eggs for Hatchings: 1 Doz., \$3; 2 Doz., \$5
 —ALSO—
 Ground Oyster Shells, Bone Meal, Imp'd. Egg Food
 —ALL FOR SALE BY—
W. S. STODDARD, GRASS VALLEY, CALIFORNIA
 feb19-4m
A. C. NEALE
HAS REMOVED HIS FURNITURE store from the Odd Fellows' building to
THE RED STORE,
 North of the railroad, between Virginia and Second streets, where his old friends will find him with a full line of furniture and bedding, cheaper than ever. Repairing of all kinds in his line. feb19-1w
DRAYAGE AND EXPRESS BUSINESS promptly attended to
PIANO MOVING
 A Specialty.
 Leave orders at E. Meyer's or Manning & Berry's.
JOHN F. AITKEN
W. R. STRONG & CO.,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND Seedsmen. Wholesale Dealers in Green and Dried Fruits, Honey Nuts Canned Goods, Vegetables, General Merchandise
 Correspondence solicited. Quotations furnished on application. Nos. 4, 6 and 10 St., Sacramento, Cal. feb19-1w
I. O. O. F.
RENO LODGE, NO. 19, INDEPENDENT Order of Odd Fellows, meets at Odd Fellows' hall, over the Congregational church, every Thursday evening. A punctual attendance of members is requested. All visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
 P. MATTHEWS, N. G.
 R. F. Hoy, Secretary. apr9

JOTTINGS.

Minor Occurrences in and About Town.

Travel is picking up a little. Overcoats were dispensed with to-day.

To-morrow will be Washington's birthday.

Fourteen car-loads of beef cattle went West this morning.

The First National Bank will close to-morrow at 1 o'clock P. M.

Another train-load of rails went south for the C. & C. this morning.

Chelmsford papers at Nasby's, Thermometer at 7, 9, 11, 1, 3-27, 40, 45, 47, 50.

Hay cannot be very scarce in this vicinity, as large quantities are being shipped from here.

F. Meyer will put his cigars against any in the market. All smokers say his brands are choice.

One of the patients escaped from the Asylum last night, but was recaptured after a chase of about two miles.

Trinity Church "Cottage Meeting" will be held this (Wednesday) evening at the residence of Mr. C. A. Bragg, at 7 o'clock.

The express-car Messenger Ross so gallantly defended at Montello recently has been repaired and returned to the rail. It came up in yesterday morning's train.

A lot of German carp came up on the morning express, on the way to Ogden, where they will be distributed among parties who wish to experiment in fish-raising.

Housekeepers are becoming more and more convinced that J. K. Everett keeps his prices down to the lowest living figures, and also that his groceries are the freshest and best in this market.

Geo. Becker is shipping beer to Plumas, Lassen and Modoc counties, Cal. He has just sent a large lot of bottled beer to Jack Fitzgerald, at Bidwell. The Pacific brewery beer is advertising itself.

Members of Reno Guard, Company C, First Regiment, N. S. M., are hereby ordered to assemble at their armory to-morrow (Thursday), February 22d, at 12:30 o'clock, in full dress uniform for parade. By order of Abraham Moger, Captain.

Chellovich & Co. of the Wine House are doing the liveliest wholesale liquor business in the State, in spite of opposition from druggists. They keep a fine stock, which is in demand by dealers all over the State. They also pay particular attention to their retail business.

PERSONALS.

C. F. McGlashan of Truckee is in town to-day.

A. K. Lamb came up from the city this morning.

R. E. Queen returned from San Francisco this morning.

Hon. W. A. Perkins was a passenger on this morning's train.

J. C. Calderwood went to Carson this morning to regulate the Legislature.

R. E. Ross came up from his Los Angeles orange grove on this morning's train.

Harry Rice came over from Carson to see his wife and baby off on a visit to the Bay.

Senator Schooling has taken his family to the capital, to remain there during the remainder of the session.

General Davis has returned to Bonosomewhat improved in health. He has been spending several days at Vacaville, Cal.

Ben H. Miller, County Clerk of Mono, was one of the passengers on the morning express. He went home by way of Carson.

H. L. Tickner, agent for Wells-Fargo, Carson, returned yesterday after several months' travel. He visited New Orleans in the interest of his company, and will shortly leave for a tour of Montana.

L. L. Rickard and W. T. Burns, Sheriff and ex-Sheriff of Humboldt county, returned home to Winnemucca this morning, after having had a royal good time with old friends for four days. They will be missed at the Arcade.

A Fine Instrument.

C. J. Brookins yesterday received a beautiful piano from the factory of Professor B. F. Baker of Boston. It has many new and original conveniences, one is the strings are fastened to an iron frame which is entirely separate from the outside case, and the instrument is keyed up and tuned by a set-screw which bears against a post instead of by winding on a screw as in the old style. The Baker piano is the piano, and any one who uses one will say so. There is one here that has not required tuning for four years. It will stand comparison with any made, and is one of the finest make and style in every way.

Ah Loy, the Highbinder.

Upon complaint of Constable Teeters of Truckee, Justice Young committed Ah Loy to the County Jail for ten days on a charge of being a fugitive from justice. An attempt was made yesterday to release the Chinaman on habeas corpus, but the commitment could not be set aside. He is a burly highbinder, and bears the scars of many wounds. Mr. Teeters went up to Truckee to-day to hasten a requisition from the Governor of California.

RECLAMATION.

Bring Nevada's Waste Water and Waste Land Together.

THE QUESTION CONSIDERED IN THE SENATE.

What Has Been Done in Other Countries—Arguments in Favor of the State Building Canals and Selling the Water.

The editor of the GAZETTE was invited to address the Senate Committee of the Whole on the question of the reclamation of desert lands. He appeared before the committee on Monday evening and said:

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Senate:

The question put to Paul, the Apostle, eighteen centuries ago is being repeated to-day; not by one man in search of religious consolation, but by the great State of Nevada, which is asking, in all the earnestness of the original, "What shall I do to be saved," and thoughtful and patriotic sons all over her borders are trying to make answer as their judgment dictates. Many different and some indifferent plans have been spoken of for reducing the outflow of money from the State. One suggests that she economize in the wages of her servants, another that she try to get along with a less number, others that she compel her railroads to carry for less, others still that she increase her revenue by heavier taxes, by taxing the mines, the unproductive as well as the producers, and by various other means. But all these measures are negative ones. They stop some of the leaks, but none of them increase the supply or the number of inflowing streams and it is in the very nature of things that there is where we must make our real answer, for if nothing comes in economy will not save us. A State cannot live by letting nothing go out, but must have an income as well as an outgo. In order that we may make this a true State with foundations and walls of permanence we must make our improvements on the positive side of the line. We must be producers as well as economists. We have the raw elements of a State, but they are useless unless they are brought together. The climate of the Eastern States, where most of us were born, has spoiled us for considering this matter candidly. We approach it as a small question like improving a rancho or building a saw mill, which should be left to private capital. The subject of irrigation is a novel one to the inhabitants of the States east of the one hundredth meridian, where the harvests are so uniformly assured, that a season of five or six weeks' drouth is looked upon as a great national calamity and prayers are offered in the churches for rain. There the rainfall is 39 inches, somewhat uniformly distributed throughout the year. The climate here is altogether different. There the materials are all prepared and the lands lie ready for the plow. Here the water does not fall from the kindly clouds in well proportioned showers to fructify the seed and perfect the harvest. No dew descends with gentle blessing upon the barren sands. The vine-clad hills of our early homes are here replaced by iron-clad hills that are strangers to the delights of production.

NO PRACTICAL OCCUPATION

Of this country can be permanently made except by artificially irrigating the soil. I need not fear the accusation of being an alarmist or a croaker when I say that this basin, from the top of the Sierra Nevada to the Pequoop range, and from Death Valley to the Snake river divide, is sinking in commercial value. If we look to the mines, they are producing less bullion. If we look to the timber, it is being carried away and very little is growing up in its place. If we look to the farming interest, there is no improvement, and none is possible under present circumstances. If we look to the live stock business, we find that the ranges are being eaten out and are each year more easily over-stocked. Sheep are coming in, and they pull up the grass by the roots, leaving the ground as bare as a wooden floor. I am fully convinced that both live stock raising and farming will gradually change until, if they have the opportunity to get water and land together, small farmers will replace the large herders, and finer cattle will be raised in smaller bands. Little ranches of 80 or 100 acres will fill the valleys, and each will have chickens, pigs, a few sheep and horses and what cattle there is room for. They will make butter and

cheese, have orchards and gardens that will raise nearly everything they use, so they need send away for nothing but shoes, sugar and clothes to wear. Those living at the foot of a mountain or the edge of a desert can run their stock on large ranges and raise beef cattle to sell, but wherever there is water you may be sure you will find a farmer. Now, you will say, this is all very nice, but how are we going to do it? Well, it seems to me that that question should be answered very promptly and decidedly by the one proposition of bringing our waste water and waste land together. The details are not difficult, if we once make up our minds to do it. Other deserts have been reclaimed by people far less able than ours, and it seems to me that what was possible for half-civilized tribes and nations, without skill, experience or tools, should be easy for the famous Anglo-Saxon race which, we are fond of boasting, sends the flower and choice of its sons and daughters to people frontier States. Before the dawn of history, before human race had a written language, before the cultivation of memory, so that traditions could descend from father to son, vast deserts had been brought under irrigation. Mesopotamia, Persia, India, China and Egypt were all redeemed, in whole or in part, by artificial means, and were in that condition as early as anything was known about them. The difficulties in our way are as nothing compared with what those countries presented. Rice, which is the wheat of India, China and most of Asia, has to be soaked with standing water, and whole regions have to be dyked so the water can be drawn off.

THE GANGES CANAL

Crosses the Solano on the most magnificent aqueduct in the world, costing over a million and a half dollars. India, indeed, affords us the most conspicuous example of irrigation on a grand scale, while Egypt had, perhaps, the most difficulties to overcome. In many parts of India irrigation, as it is in Nevada, is the very condition of existence, and without it there would be neither people nor government. The works now being constructed and already projected will cost one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars, and the rate of expenditure is now many millions of dollars a year. The Ganges canal is 170 feet deep and at the port 10 feet wide. It is 900 miles long with its branches. There are other government works there only less important. But the difficulties of the situation was only partially overcome by canals. There were still large regions they never reached. The natives built what they call tanks, or reservoirs as we would name them, and drew on them for their gardens and fields. The map of the Madras provinces are dotted with these tanks, and they cover nearly half the land, leaving only as much more to be cultivated. In fourteen districts the English found fifty-three thousand of these tanks, the date of their origin being uncertain. One embankment was 30 miles long and held back 70 square miles of water. Another held 30 square miles with 12 miles of dam. A tank on the river Choorly will show something of the labor expended by these people. It is also interesting to engineers who claim that it is impossible to build a dam of its height out of earth and make it stand. The dam, or bund as it is called there, bridges a narrow gorge and joins with the canyon walls on either side. Its top is 550 yards long. Its greatest height is 108 feet and its base 1,100 feet. It is made of red earth, containing considerable gravel. It possessed no waste weir which in time led to its destruction. It held 40 square miles of water 90 to 95 feet deep, draining about 500 square miles. Most of the small tanks are from six to ten feet deep. They are usually located where the accidents of the ground formed a natural basin and in some cases were filled by natural drainage, but more frequently by ditches. The dams are usually of earth and have been built in the most laborious manner, the natives packing the material in baskets and distributing it in layers of six or eight inches and tramping it hard with their feet. They usually had masonry gates and sluices and the interior was often paved with stone. A stone weir was placed on the top line or a little below it and in it stood four stone posts, to permit the construction of a light brush or straw dam so as to raise the water as high as possible and secure every available gallon. If a flood came this temporary dam gave way easily and the flood water took its course over the weir. In Egypt the supply of water is still more uncertain and the difficulties greater. All sorts of laborious methods of raising water have been used there, from carrying it in a skin bucket to building canals for it to run in. Water screws turned by hand or animal power, wheels with buckets on the rim, such as we see the Chinese using here, wind mills and other means were frequently used. The inundation canals of Egypt are quite uncertain, as the high floods of the Nile only occasionally reach their level. They fill at times, however, and reservoirs are provided to save up all they catch until it is needed. Wells are very largely used in eastern countries, but the cost is three times that of ditch irrigation. Chinese irrigation presented

MUCH MORE DIFFICULT PROBLEMS

Than we have to contend with. We have plenty of timber and stone on the ground where they will be needed, and we have the

experience of other countries to guide us. Our engineers can lay out the work so as to prevent mistakes and the loss of a dollar in the way of useless works. Many parts of these old countries were bare of timber, and men had to work with the poorest materials and the rudest tools. Instead of having the work scientifically laid out and working to rule, they had to cut and try and, doubtless, made costly mistakes under these adverse circumstances. If these nations achieved such successes, surely we need not be discouraged. Our streams fall rapidly, and ditches taken out and run along the hillsides quickly gain elevation. Our water is pure and our soil strong, warm and conveniently located. Our Carson, Walker and Truckee rivers rise in the high Sierras, with snow-falls of from 10 to 50 feet. They pour a flood to waste in the Spring and sink into insignificance in Autumn. They gather head in canyons and little lakelets that can be made the store-houses of water for this parched land. I can point out in a day's ride a hundred little valleys on their routes which can be turned into lakes by a few hundred dollars spent on each, and which would hold many square miles of water back until August and September. There is, of course, work to be done to accomplish this, but there are no great engineering difficulties to overcome, and nothing to force us to humiliating confession that we are not able to reclaim our country and make it a garden. This is one of the nicest and purest climates in the world, and will produce a glorious people in time. Difficulties develop the faculties and the intellect of people. Professor Draper points out the fact, in his history of the intellectual development of Europe, that no people who did not have to irrigate the ground to make it bear ever originated a written language. Nevada should, by all the rules, develop a grand race. The English claim that roast beef conquered the world. The Irish claim that roast potatoes built the railroads and canals of the world. Food and climate combined undoubtedly affect character, and as we produce the best beef and the best potatoes in the world, we will of course have the smartest people. A writer in an Eastern paper not long ago said: "Rising for the moment above the discouragements of the hour, I imagine I see a brilliant future for the world-renowned Silver State. Only the merest fraction of her material wealth is developed. When they all are she will be a great and wealthy State, with a large manufacturing and agricultural population, in addition to those who work the mines. Her rivers are rapid and deep and would furnish power sufficient to drive the shuttles of cities of factories, and the wool that is shorn from her flocks should be woven here and worn out upon the back of honest industry, without crossing her borders. Her harvest should be reaped by her own implements; her mines worked by machinery made from native iron; her grain ground and used by her own workmen. Her scenery is bold, striking and noble; her air pure and healthful. Her population will possess the energy and intelligence known only among mixed races and in a new country. It will partake of the grand characteristics of the country, as all mountain peoples do. Her sons and daughters will grow up a nation of poets and painters, inspired by the love that they bear their free Western birth-place, and should they wander back into common-place Missouri, Illinois or Ohio, they will break out into songs of home instinctively. The seat of civilization is moving westward, and it may be that the future headquarters of art, science and literature will be on the banks of the Carson, Truckee or Humboldt."

IT CERTAINLY IS PRACTICABLE

To reclaim Nevada, and it certainly is worth while. It certainly is as great a work to cultivate a country as it is to conquer one. Dean Swift said that "whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than a General of an army." If that is true, honest Pete Marker fighting for Nevada's reclamation, deserves a higher monument than Napoleon Bonaparte or Alexander the Great. I take it that no one disputes the proposition that irrigation would be a blessing to us. It means fruitful plains and miles of meadows dotted with prosperous towns and pleasant villages. It means orchards and groves and vine clad terraces in beautiful nooks and unexpected corners of the brown and treeless hills. It means comfort, ease and independence for anyone with intelligence and energy. It means future school houses and colleges, future orators and poets among the sons and daughters of Nevada. Failure in this respect is the sentence of doom which condemns this basin to almost a perfect solitude. Its brown and unfruitful sands swept by the idle winds, its mountain ranges scratched at long intervals by the miner's pick. Straggling bands of cattle will roam the valleys, and a few farmers will live on the water courses. Outside tracks can be redeemed, the only question is as to the best means. Some of our leading citizens ask why private capital does not do this work if it is so desirable. This is a proper question and should be carefully considered. There are a great many things to be thought of, in so great a matter as this. One thing is that even if private parties built canals they would be apt to

grow into oppressive monopolies and exact the last cent from those depending upon them, and the profits would go to San Francisco or Paris instead of remaining in Nevada. Ditches already built collect four and five dollars an acre for hay land and would get more if they could. A writer in the Bulletin recently stated that a poor man near Smartsville paid \$207 a season for water for five acres of ground. If one man or one company owned the water supply for twenty or fifty thousand acres of land there would soon be as great a groaning as there is now over railroad rates. Such is the experience of other countries also. The English not long ago chartered a large company in India. In 1864 Sir William Denison, Governor General, sent a dispatch, saying:

"My experience of the working of the irrigation company in Madras justifies me in asserting that the system which has been adopted in dealing with this company is essentially faulty, and will lead to every kind of complication; disputes will arise, as already they have arisen, as to the value of the water, the mode of distribution, the quantity to be given per acre, whether the occupier of land under the level of the supply channel is to be compelled to take water, etc., ad infinitum. I see no means of framing the clauses of a contract in such a manner as will reconcile the rights of the government, and as protector of the rights of its subjects, with the claims of a company whose only object is to make as large a profit as it can upon the capital it expends."

A dispatch from the Secretary of State to the government of India, August, 1864, says: "The plan of intrusting the execution of irrigation works to the agency of private companies was, as you are aware, introduced in 1858 as an experiment. The experience that has already been had of the working of irrigation companies tends to show the correctness of the objections to the employment of this agency which those opposed to the system entertained, and which have been now so forcibly put forward, as well by the late Governor-General, and by Sir William Denison, when temporarily acting as Governor-General as by Mr. Maine, in his minute of the 30th of September last; and it appears that however desirable it may be for the government to avail itself of the agency of companies in carrying on railways and other similar works of public utility, the close connection between the interests of the government and those of the farmer, and the intimate relations which are thereby created between them, render it very undesirable that works of irrigation, and the arrangements connected with the return from them, by which those interests and relations may be so materially affected, should be in other hands than those of the government."

"After carefully considering this important subject in all its bearings, and the able minutes recorded by the several members of your government, I have to signify to you my concurrence in the conclusions at which you have arrived; that the State should undertake directly all the irrigation works that it can practically manage in preference to intrusting them to private companies."

Now at the same time that the safest policy for the State is to keep control of its irrigating system, that is only one argument in its favor. The State may be able to reclaim valleys at a profit which would bankrupt any private company. One reason is that the State would sell large tracts of land which would never get otherwise. A private company, instead of making money that way, would have to pay out money for every acre it got for right of way, for timber, rock or other uses. They again the State would have taxes coming in from every dollar's worth of property it created. Private companies would have to pay out money for taxes. The State then would have three sources of income to the citizen's one—taxes, sales of land and sales of water. The citizen would have to buy land, pay taxes and sell water enough to pay expenses and interest. If the State did not make a cent on the water it would still do well.

There has never been anything like an extensive system of irrigation carried out by private capital. In California the ditches have been built for gold mining. They would have been ages in building but for that. In India the Ganges canal has cost over seven million dollars, and it now pays the government a profit. It has reclaimed over a million acres of land. The net revenue from the system of irrigation which has cost fifty-three million dollars is nine per cent. on the capital invested. If we include the enhanced land tax it will be greatly increased. Still, the building up of the system has been so slow that no company of capitalists could possibly have carried it through. The facts contain evidence in support of the conclusions, and confirm the opinion that, except in favorable and particular instances, the irrigation works of India are not such investments of capital as private companies would desire to make. It does not follow from this proposition that it is not good financial policy for the government to extend these works. The government has indirect sources of revenue depending upon the productions of the country, which may more than make up for direct deficits. This, at least, is the opinion of the government of India. Italy has spent millions in irrigating. She has

built nearly ten thousand miles of canal, irrigating several million acres of land. It is estimated that there has been expended on 1,000,000 acres in Lombardy, not less than \$200,000,000. This expenditure has been spread over seven hundred years, and has made Lombardy a garden. The canals of Italy are chiefly owned by the government. The same lesson is to be learned here as in India; as a financial investment for private parties, irrigating works have not generally been favorable, although from the increase in taxable property they have been wise investments. Spain, by common consent, needs irrigation, and perhaps of all the countries in the world it best repays irrigating. The Spaniards have an experience of a thousand years behind them, and they are convinced of its value. In 1865, five million dollars was given as a subsidy for irrigating purposes. Spain has 4,439 square miles of land under irrigation, or nearly 3,000,000 acres. All these systems pay the States immensely, either directly or indirectly. An enlightened policy has built them up, and around them have grown up vast and important interests of every kind.

The California Legislature sent a committee to Fresno and Tulare counties to report on the question of irrigation. Their report closes: "It is the deliberate conclusion of your committee that for these counties—and in fact for the south half of this State—a system of irrigation is indispensable. That without it the progress of the State must be fatally retarded. Therefore, we earnestly recommend that such legislation be immediately had as will protect what has already been done, and render more perfect the system now in operation, and such other legislation as shall guarantee the greatest good to the greatest number."

Your own Senate Committee, to which was referred Senate bill No. 78 bearing upon this subject, has reported unanimously in favor of its passage for the reasons:

I. Recognizing the wisdom of legislation heretofore had for the purpose of fostering our great mining industry, the committee finds that the vast body of property which yields to Nevada her principal revenue for State and county purposes is represented by the agricultural interest.

II. That the agricultural land within this State which was capable and available for agricultural purposes has been purchased, occupied and placed under cultivation through individual effort.

III. That there are nearly 2,000,000 acres of the public domain within this State which is not available for sale and cultivation, owing to lack of water.

IV. That these lands should, according to the intention of the general government, be sold and the proceeds properly invested as a portion of the irreducible principal of our State School Fund.

V. That water in sufficient quantity is now running to waste through natural channels in this State to reclaim, irrigate, open to sale, and cultivate large bodies of the said school lands in various sections of this State.

VI. The conducting of said water upon the desert lands now belonging to the school fund seems to be too large an undertaking for individual effort.

VII. That in view of the premium now exacted for United States bonds, money in the school fund can be most profitably invested in bonds of this State.

VIII. That the investment of school moneys in bonds of this State, as contemplated under Senate bill No. 78, will accomplish, or tend to accomplish, many desirable objects, viz: Provide additional revenue for the State School Fund, increase the irreducible principal of said fund by sale of land now valueless, utilize natural wealth of the State now valueless, increase revenue for both State and county purposes through taxation of reclaimed lands, increase revenues by means of annual income from improvements constructed under Senate bill No. 78, increase the resident population of the State as well as permanent taxable values, thereby introducing and perpetuating the genuine elements from which must come future wealth, growth and prosperity to the State, its citizens and its Government.

It is held that the reclamation of the State was contemplated by the State and United States government at the time Nevada was admitted and that the appropriation of half a million acres of land was given and received for internal improvements and the development of the State. It was given to the school fund, and the law makes it the duty of the government to invest the school moneys. How can they be better invested than in Nevada State bonds and the money used to develop and improve the State? If it is not improved, how much money will the school fund need to educate what children remain? If we all have to leave, what need we care to keep up a school system? But I do not contemplate any such necessity. There is plenty of good land and it will be improved. I know something of the possibilities of the system, and I believe that the first installment can be used so that it will create a fund from the sale of land and water that can be used for future improvements.

I WOULD RECOMMEND,

However, to the honorable bodies of our Legislature that instead of at this time designating where the work shall begin that a jury of three, five or more engineers, such men as United States Surveyor-General Davis, General Ear-

nest, our State Surveyor, General Preble, General James or others of a dignified character be appointed to look over the field and select the very best place and then let the board appointed by you go ahead with a canal. Great care should be taken to get the right men, for if this is tried and fails, God help us. It has been said by those against the idea that it would develop into a job. Well, if Nevada has not enough honest men to fill such a board let us all get out now, for it is the worst sign that could be given of a degenerate State. But such is not the case. We have plenty of men able and honest enough to carry to success any practicable idea which the wisdom of our law-makers may devise. That there is a demand for all the land that can be covered is shown now, for every spring and creek and every inch of water that can be used is taken up and only the large streams are running to waste and only the highlands lie unimproved. It is also said that there will be no markets for our produce. We certainly have a market now and if we could raise ten times as much we could sell it. If not, we could ship it out at a profit. The railroad is hauling wheat and barley out of the State all the time and I never yet heard of a road that would not make the rate low enough to haul what a country produced to some market. But suppose we could not sell what we raise, can't we live on it ourselves? Isn't the world full of people who only ask for ground enough to raise the necessities of life on? Do not people everywhere but here raise their own food and a good deal of their own clothing? Cannot we live more within ourselves and save sending away for food, clothing and luxuries? Will not a larger population develop manufactures, and cannot we live and let live by a fair exchange? Nevada will always have to pay high rates of freight, for it is a long way to any market, and over rough roads, and will not high freights be an advantage to the farmer who has potatoes to sell, the gardener who raises vegetables, and the manufacturer who we hope to see here making hats, clothes and leather. It seems to me that while there are those opposed to this idea and with some reason, no doubt, yet it is the first true step in state-manship Nevada has ever taken and that if this Legislature perfects the plan and provides for its execution, it will live in the history of the country and the grateful memory of the future generations that will be benefited by their enlightened wisdom. Many other considerations might be mentioned, but I will not take up more of your time.

NEW TO-DAY.

Order of Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT SEVENTH Judicial District, State of Nevada, county of Washoe. In the matter of the estate of John Johnston, deceased. It appearing to the Judge of said District Court by the petition filed the 16th day of February, A. D. 1883, and presented this day by J. S. Shoemaker and D. B. Boyd, executors of the estate and last will of John Johnston, deceased, praying for an order of sale of real estate, that it is necessary to sell the whole of the real estate belonging to said estate, for the purpose of paying the expenses of administration and for the purpose of paying legacies which have not been paid. It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said District Court on Tuesday, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of said day, at the Court room of said District Court, at the town of Reno, county of Washoe, State of Nevada, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said executors to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary; and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the Daily Evening Gazette, a newspaper printed and published in said county of Washoe.

W. L. OSBURN, District Judge. February 20, 1883.

(Endorsed.) Filed Feb. 20, 1883.

By W. L. KNOX, Deputy. STATE OF NEVADA, } ss. COUNTY OF WASHOE, } ss. J. R. OSBURN, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Seventh Judicial District Court, State of Nevada, in and for Washoe county, said Court being a Court of record having a common law jurisdiction, and a Clerk and a seal, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original order, which now remains on file and of record in my office in Reno in said county.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at Reno, this 20th day of February, A. D. 1883.

By W. L. KNOX, Deputy.

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